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CITY OF WAKEFIELD

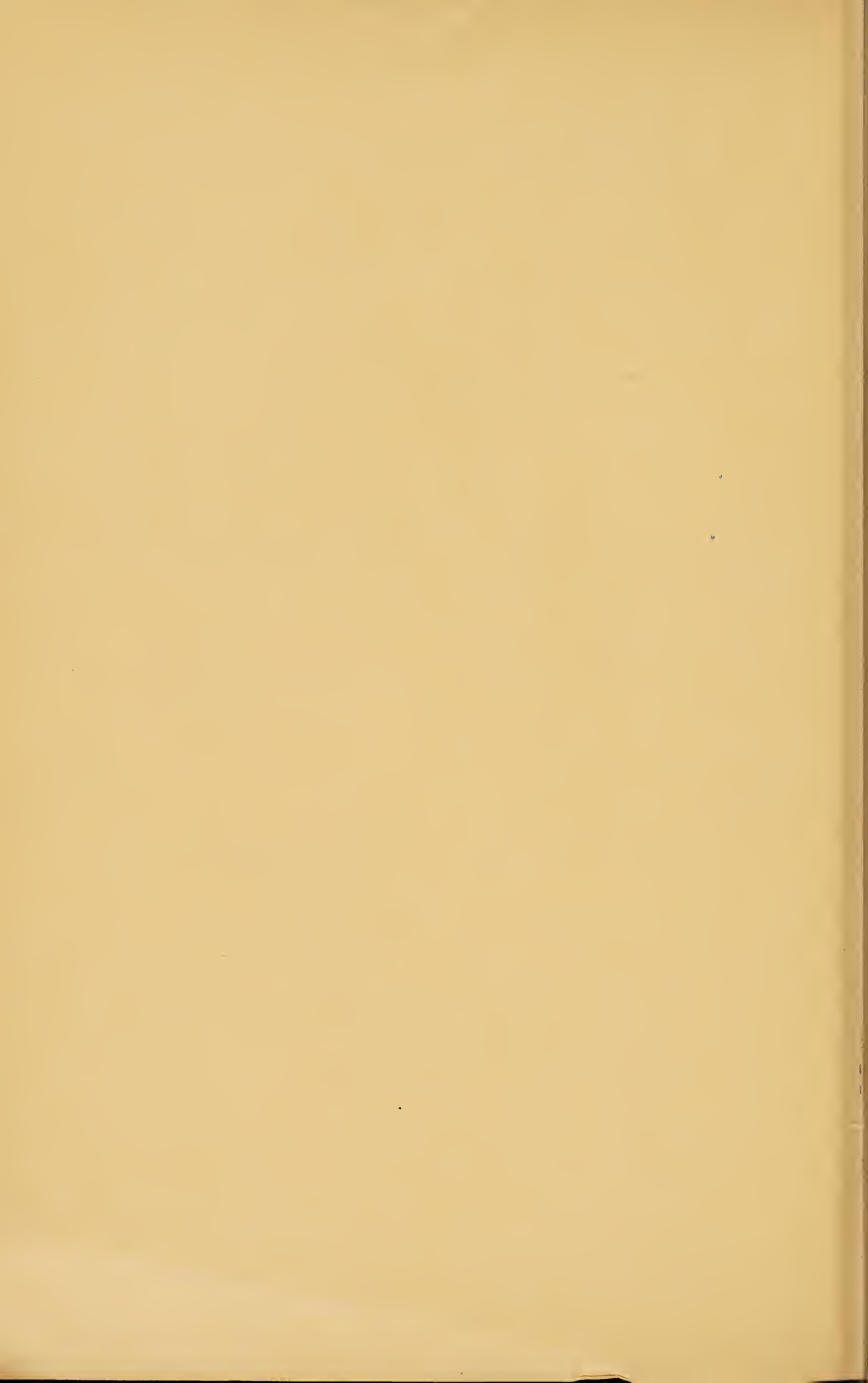


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1946



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

May, 1947.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1946. It follows very closely the form of the report for the previous year, but there is an addition of some importance, namely, the Mass Miniature Radiographic Survey, which was undertaken at the end of the year. As will be seen from the body of the Report, 3,774 persons were examined, and of this number 25 were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, either because of possibly active disease in the lungs or because further observation was required to exclude Tuberculosis.

The Ambulance Service continued to function efficiently and the Vehicle Maintenance Section, which was inaugurated during the year, was made use of by various Corporation Departments.

I am again indebted to the Waterworks Engineer for detailed reports on the Water Supply of the City, and I should like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of Mr. White as Mr. Beaumont's successor as Waterworks Engineer.

The section of the Report prepared by Dr. Eeles, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, contains the meticulous detail which one has come to expect in her valuable reports. The high standard of work at the Maternity Hospital has been continued under great difficulties of staffing, but it is hoped that with the increasing number of Pupil Midwives in recent months, it may be possible to get back to more normal conditions.

The close supervision of Illegitimate Children has been kept up and from the information available it appears that all the surviving children concerned were receiving satisfactory care.

My Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Roberts, has, as usual, compiled the section of the Report dealing with the Sanitary conditions of the City, and the Supervision of Food-stuffs. The details give some indication of the amount of care taken in

the minute investigations made, and make it clear that no effort is spared to improve the environment of the people and safeguard the food supply. Mr. Roberts' own knowledge of his subject is exact and comprehensive, and he applies sound administrative methods to the running of his section of the Department.

I am again pleased to include the Annual Report of the City Analyst, Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C., and from it the end results of the extensive sampling of food-stuffs will be seen arranged in orderly fashion, and expressed in such a way as to be easily understood and their value appreciated.

The actual compilation of the substance of this Report has been carried out by Mr. W. V. Morris, my Chief Clerk, Mr. K. Birdsall, Deputy Chief Clerk, and Miss P. Goldthorpe, Senior Clerk in the Department, to all of whom my sincere thanks are due. The amount of work carried out in the Department throughout the year has been very great and the Annual Report is in some ways a poor reflection of the effort that has been made by every member of the staff throughout the period. I therefore wish to acknowledge gratefully the co-operation of the whole of my staff, and at this juncture I am happy to welcome the return of practically all of those members who have been on Active Service in H.M. Forces.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, School Ophthalmologist, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts:—

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin. Univ.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ALAN C. STEVENSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow),
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S., G.,
M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (London).
(Resigned, 27th April, 1946.)

JUSTIN F. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.),
D.P.H., L.M. (Commenced 1st August, 1946.)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Resident Obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital:—

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Junior Assistant Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

HENRY J. BROOKS, M.B., Ch.B. (Temporary from
8th April, 1946 to 20th August, 1946.)

IAN B. McMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glasgow).
(Commenced 1st October, 1946).

School Dental Officer:—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time):—

D. CURRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Dental Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-Time):—

W. CROOK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-Time) :—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Public Analyst (Part-Time). :—

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat & other Foods,
Inspector under the Housing Regulations, Inspector of Canal
Boats :—*

WILLIAM ROBERTS (a), (b).

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, District Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector under the
Housing Regulations:—*

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD (b), (c).

*District Sanitary Inspectors, Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods,
Inspectors under the Housing Regulations:—*

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

GEORGE H. SUGGITT, (b), (c).

REGINALD MARTIN, (b), (c)

(Commenced 1st March, 1946.)

(a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.

(b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Certificate of R. S. I. and S. I. E. Joint Board.

*Senior Health Visitor; School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse;
Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held
at the Principal Centre) :—*

HILDA STANIFORTH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
Certificate, Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute
for

(1) Inspector of Nuisances.

(2) Health Visitor and School Nurse.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superin-
tendent Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held
at the Principal Centre):—*

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre:—

MAGGIE DEARDEN, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Northgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—

HANNAH BELL, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Manygates Child Welfare Centre:—

GERTRUDE CARTER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—

GRACE SPETCH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(H.M. Forces, May, 1943. Resumed duty 8th April, 1946. Resigned 30th April, 1946.)

ENID P. B. OATES, Trained Nurse, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(Commenced 16th September, 1946.)

Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Nurse; Nurse at the Principal Child Welfare Centre:—

OLIVE I. BURTON, Trained Nurse, Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for

(1) Massage.

(2) Swedish Remedial Exercises, and

(3) Medical Electricity.

Matron, Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases:—

CLARA BELL, Trained Nurse, Trained Fever Nurse. Qualified Sister Tutor.

Diploma in Nursing (London University)

Matron, Municipal Maternity Hospital:—

KATE P. PERKINS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

Matron, Burneytops Nursery:—

EILEEN MOSLEY, Trained Nurse.

Municipal District Midwives:—

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, C.M.B. Certificate.

IDA LESSONS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

ALICE GILL, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.
(Commenced 1st January, 1946. Left 31st December, 1946.)

School Clinic Nurse:—

LOUIE MILNER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

Dental Attendant:—

EDNA M. PICKERING.

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1946:—

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer:—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Deputy Chief Clerk:—

KENNETH BIRDSALL.

(Returned from Military Service 1st May, 1946).

School Medical Service Clerk:—

HERBERT W. TATE.

Senior Clerk:—

PHYLLIS GOLDTHORPE.

Clerks:—

(a) *Permanent:—*

WALTER WALKER, Ambulance Service Clerk.

THOMAS P. McKNIFF. (Returned from Military Service 1st July, 1946.)

RONALD JUSTICE (Returned from Military Service 2nd September, 1946.)

MARY E. REYNOLDS, Clerk and Assistant at Principal Child Welfare Centre. (Returned from Military Service 1st April, 1946.)

WINIFRED I. SCOTT, Hospitals Clerk.

BETTY THORNBERRY, Mental and Child Welfare Clerk.

MARGARET E. JACKSON.

JOHN W. FOSTER. (H.M. Forces—July, 1942.)

ROLAND MURGATROYD (Sanitary Section).
(Returned from Military Service 24th April, 1946.)

ALWYNE FIRTH (Sanitary Section).
(Returned from Military Service, 25th March, 1946.)

(b) *Temporary* :—

DEREK RAYNER (Returned from Military Service
7th October, 1946.)

MRS. J. D. TYERMAN.

MRS. J. H. WOODWARD (Sanitary Section.)

BETTY HARVEY (Sanitary Section).

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	5,300
Population (a) Census, 1931	.. .. .	59,311
(b) Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year 1946 (civilians only)	..	57,010

Number of inhabited houses :—

(a) Census 1931	.. .. .	14,259
(b) End of 1946, according to Rate Books	..	16,115

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1946	£394,649
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Sum represented by a penny rate, 1946	Gross	£1,554
	Net	£1,538

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Registered Live Births :—Legitimate	1102	584	518
Illegitimate	68	36	32

	1170	620	550
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	..	..	20.5

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Still-Births	30	12	18

Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and Still) births	..	25.0
--	----	------

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths	658	337	321

Death-rate per 1,000 population	11.5
---------------------------------	---------	------

Maternal Deaths :—

Puerperal Infection	1	Rates per 1,000 total (live and Still) births	0.83
Other Puerperal causes	3		2.50
Total	4		3.33

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants	45	Rate per 1,000 live births	38.5
Legitimate infants	41	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	37.2
Illegitimate infants	4	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	58.8

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	103
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4

Population.

The civilian population in June, 1946, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 57,010, an increase of 2,540 on the corresponding figure for 1945. During the same period the natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 512.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 1,131. The Registrar-General's total figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 1,170, as compared with 980 for the previous year. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1946 was therefore 20.5, as compared with 18.0 in 1945 and 19.1 in 1944.

Of the live births 68 (5.8 per cent.) were illegitimate. The net number of still-births registered was 30.

Notifications of births totalled 1,800, including 65 still-births.

Care of Premature Infants.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, special measures have been instituted for the care of premature infants. A small ward in the Maternity Hospital has been equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and, if necessary, babies born in the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies notified in the City was 148. Of these 16 were born at home and 132 in hospitals and nursing homes, including the Maternity Hospital.

Of the 16 premature babies born at home 10 were nursed entirely at home and 6 were admitted to hospital. Two of the sixteen infants died during the first 24 hours, and at the end of one month 11 out of the sixteen had survived.

Of the 132 premature babies born in hospital, 8 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 106 survived at the end of one month.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1946 was 998, including 372 non-residents. In addition 32 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 658 (337 males and 321 females), giving a death-rate of 11.5 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rate for the years 1945 and 1944 was 12.7 in each case. The crude death rates are given in each case as the Registrar-General is now unable to supply comparability factors.

The death-rate of 11.5 is exactly the same as that for the whole of England and Wales, and compares with a rate of 12.7 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.

More than 55 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>% of total deaths.</i>
Heart Disease	168	25.5
Cancer	103	15.6
Intra-Cranial vascular lesions	78	11.

Table III summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age-groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 45 (23 males and 22 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 38.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 60.2 in 1945 and 41.7 in 1944. The corresponding rates for England and Wales and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns were 43 and 46 respectively.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., during the first four weeks of life) was 23 as compared with 30 in 1945 and 25 in 1944.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows :—

Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	22
Pneumonia	10
Premature birth	6
Gastro Enteritis	3
Whooping Cough	1
Influenza	1
Bronchitis	1
All other causes	1
	—
	45
	—

Maternal Mortality.

There were four maternal deaths during the year 1946, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.3 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 1.43 for the country as a whole.

Two of the deaths occurred in the Clayton Hospital, one in the County General Hospital, and one in the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The circumstances of all maternal deaths are investigated, and the information sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* This is chiefly provided by the local Nursing Association, which employs seven Nurses, in addition to the Superintendent. The Corporation has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, when required.

(b) *Infectious diseases.* The Health Visitors render assistance in the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.

Laboratory Facilities.

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the Wakefield Corporation is provided with facilities for pathological examinations at the County Hall Laboratory. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological examinations. Chemical Analyses of the Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder of Halifax, and Bacteriological Examinations have been made at the County Hall Laboratory. The Chemical Analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases, two Motor Ambulances are provided by the Corporation at the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(2) In July, 1945, a Public Ambulance Service was established, to take the place of the Service previously operated by Civil Defence Personnel. By arrangement with the Ministry of Health, a transport service for Emergency Medical Service patients is operated conjointly with this Service, enabling a total establishment of four Ambulances (two converted) and three Cars to be maintained, manned throughout the 24 hours by a Staff of 12 Drivers and Attendants.

The Tables below give details of the work carried out by the Ambulance Service during each month of the year 1946, and for comparative purposes the total number of cases conveyed and mileage for the year 1945 are also included.

Month	Local Authority's Service.				Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service.	
	Cases of accident and illness in the street.		Mileage		Mileage.	
	Within the City	Outside City	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Local Journeys	Distance Journeys
Jan.	8	3	642	1,707	264	1,007
Feb.	11	2	637	1,824	277	782
Mar.	9	1	778	1,533	124	1,299
April	11	3	593	2,317	174	1,194
May	12	3	755	2,804	269	1,277
June	13	4	506	2,269	215	818
July	14	1	1,007	2,205	290	1,168
Aug.	11	2	1,092	1,814	136	1,655
Sept.	18	6	1,043	1,747	181	818
Oct.	10	1	1,142	1,746	258	1,067
Nov.	13	1	1,541	2,068	195	775
Dec.	17	1	1,230	2,067	175	706
Totals	147	28	10,966	24,101	2,558	12,566

Year	Local Authority's Service			Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service.	
	Total number of cases of accident and illness in the street.	Total number of patients carried.*	Total mileage covered.	Total number of patients carried.	Total mileage covered.
1944	197	1,906	14,856	1,374	9,799
1945	187	2,263	20,929	3,873	16,546
1946	175	3,540	35,067	2,441	15,124

* Emergency journeys with Asst. M.O.H., Midwives, plasma etc. included.

The above Table shows that, during 1946, 1,277 more patients were conveyed by the Local Authority's Service than in 1945, with a mileage increase of 14,138 miles. These figures include emergency journeys with the Deputy and Assistant Medical Officers, Municipal District Midwives, etc. The Emergency Hospital Service showed a decrease of 1,432 patients carried, with a mileage decrease of 1,422 miles.

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

On the 1st July, 1946, a Vehicle Maintenance Depot was inaugurated in connection with the Ambulance Service, on the understanding that in addition to keeping the vehicles of that Service in repair, work would be done for other departments of the Corporation. A motor mechanic was appointed and the vehicle maintenance equipment already provided under special financial arrangements with the Ministry of Health for Civil Defence purposes was now acquired by the Health Department at prices agreed with the Regional Transport Officer of the Ministry of Health. This comparatively new facility is still in the stage of development but already much time, expense and inconvenience have been saved by having available plant and workmanship for the speedy servicing and repair of the Corporation's motor vehicles.

The work done during the half-year is indicated in the following particulars :—

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles.</i>	<i>Total man hours spent on Vehicles in Column (3).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1946.			
July	Health	7	169½
	Electricity	4	98
	W.V.S.	1	14½
August	Health	6	105
	Electricity	2	17½
	Police	2	81½
	W.V.S.	1	½
September	Health	7	173
	Electricity	6	91
	Police	1	40½
	Cleansing	1	¼
	W.V.S.	1	2
	Home Office	2	9½
October	Health	8	123
	Sanitary	1	½
	Electricity	3	188
	Cleansing	2	2½
	Engineer's	1	15½
	Police	1	38
	W.V.S.	1	2
November	Health	8	262¼
	Electricity	1	8½
	Cleansing	1	½
	W.V.S.	1	½
December	Health	7	45½
	Sanitary	1	66½
	Electricity	6	245¾
		<u>83</u>	<u>1,801¾</u>

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street. Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-natal Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary Almshouse Lane	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases, Clayton Hospital	<i>Men.</i> Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Wednesday afternoons, by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Minor Ailments Clinics : Snapethorpe C. School Manygates C.W. Centre*	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment By appointment Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.

Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.

The public and voluntary hospitals in Wakefield are as follows:—

1. The Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

This hospital provides accommodation for 97 patients and includes a tuberculosis pavilion of 16 beds, a cubicle block of 12 beds and a discharge block of 4 beds. Particulars of the patients treated during 1945 are given in the section of this report dealing with infectious diseases.

2. The Municipal Maternity Hospital.

This hospital provides accommodation for 33 patients and there are also two isolation beds. Ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare clinics are provided in the attached Clinic Block, where the dental treatment of expectant mothers is also carried out. Details of the year's work are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

3. The West Riding Mental Hospital.

This hospital contains 2,010 beds for mental patients and is controlled by the West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. The Military Authorities have taken over part of the hospital, and it now contains 1,000 Emergency Beds, in addition, and 436 reserve.

4. The County General Hospital.

This Hospital is administered by the West Riding County Council and contains 147 beds.

5. The Clayton Hospital and General Dispensary.

This is a Voluntary Hospital (General) and contains 191 beds.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are two Private Maternity Homes in the City, but no Nursing Homes. The Maternity Homes are inspected periodically by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

(i) The water supply of the City has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the whole year.

(ii) (a) **Bacteriological Examination of Water.**

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water which will after treatment be piped throughout the City are made at quarterly intervals, and the results of these examinations are as shown hereunder, together with the comparable examinations of the treated water which are made fortnightly.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the points specified below.

<i>Where Collected.</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Faecal B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any).</i>
1. Raw water from Ardsley Reservoir collected at Filtration Works, before filtration.	Feb. 4	18+	18+	Faecal B.Coli Type I present in 10 m.l. water. Intermediate Type II present in 10 m.l. water.
2. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ringstone Main.	Mar. 7	None	—	
	May 29	None	—	
	Sep. 11	18+	—	
	Nov. 25	9	9	Faecal B.Coli Type I. Irregular type coliform.
	Dec. 11	6	1	Irregular type coliform.
3. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake).	May 29	6	—	
	Sep. 11	18+	—	
	Nov 25	16	1	Irregular type coliform.
	Dec. 11	4	None	Irregular type coliform.
4. Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (treated water from Ardsley Reservoir before filtration.	Mar. 7	18+	—	
	May 29	None	—	
	Sep. 11	18+	—	
	Nov. 25	18+	18+	Chem. Exam: pH Value =7.0 No-free Chlorine present. Irregular type coliform.
	Dec. 11	18+	18+	Irregular type coliform.

<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. coli count in 100 m.l. water</i>	<i>Faecial B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
5. Water collected from Jaw Hill Filtration Works—filtered water before chlorination.				
Filter No. 1. (existing)	Feb. 4	16	9	Fæcal B.Coli etc. as in (1).
„ 2. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 3. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 4. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 5. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 6. (new)	Feb. 4	16	9	Fæcal B.Coli etc. as in (1).
„ 7. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 8. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
„ 9. „	Feb. 4	18+	—	
Mixed water from Mechanical Filters, before chlorination, Filters Nos. 1—5	Mar. 7	18+	—	
	May 29	None	—	
	June 27	None	None	
	Sep. 11	4	—	
	Nov. 25	18+	9	Fæcal B.Coli Type I. Irregular type coliform.
	Dec. 11	18+	18+	Irregular type coliform.
Filters Nos. 6—9	Mar. 7	18+	—	
	May 29	None	—	
	June 27	None	None	
	Sep. 11	None	—	
	Nov. 25	3	3	Irregular type coliform.
	Dec. 11	4	2	Irregular type coliform.
6. Water collected from Jaw Hill Filtration Works—filtered from open Sand Beds (before chlorination).	Feb. 4	None	—	
	Mar. 7	None	—	
	May 29	None	—	
	June 27	None	None	
	Sep. 11	None	—	
	Nov. 25	None	None	
	Dec. 11	None	None	
7. Mixed water from Baitings Intake and Ringstone Reservoir, collected from Ardsley Gauge Basin.	Mar. 7	5	—	

**Results of Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations of Water
collected from tap in the City.**

Date of Report 1946	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. Coli Count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present
Feb. 4th	None	7.0	None
Mar. 7th	None	7.0	None
April 2nd	None	7.0	None
April 16th	None	7.0	None
April 30th	None	7.0	None
May 14th	None	7.0	None
May 29th	None	7.0	None
June 13th	None	7.0	None
June 27th	None	7.0	None
July 12th	None	7.0	None
Aug. 1st	None	7.0	None
Aug. 13th	None	7.0	None
Aug. 27th	None	7.0	None
Sep. 11th	None	7.0	None
Oct. 1st	None	7.0	None
Oct. 16th	None	7.0	None
Oct. 31st	None	7.0	None
Nov. 21st	None	7.0	None
Nov. 25th	None	7.0	None
Dec. 4th	None	7.0	None
Dec. 11th	None	7.0	None
Dec. 17th	None	7.0	None
Dec. 31st	None	7.0	None

(b) Chemical Examinations of Water.

Detailed Chemical examinations of the water supply are carried out at quarterly intervals and the results are arranged hereunder, showing the gradual modification of the water as it passes through the various processes:—

Results of Chemical Analyses of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sep. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	6.96	7.20	8.40	7.04
Mineral Matter	6.72	5.28	5.08	6.48
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	0.0060	0.0152
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0280	0.0192	0.0012	0.0060
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.094	0.017	0.064	0.176
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Slight Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.020	0.028	0.015	0.028
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	2.4°	2.4°	3.4°	2.6°
Permanent Hardness	2.4°	2.4°	3.4°	2.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO	0.6	0.4	0.45	0.40
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.53	0.46	0.900	0.72
pH Value	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Almost Colourless but Turbid	Clear and Colourless	Turbid and Light Brown

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(2) Raw Water from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake)
collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield, Public
Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	7.20	10.32	9.92	9.36
Mineral Matter	6.96	6.32	7.04	7.76
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	0.0020	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0180	0.0048	0.0008	0.0036
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.063	0.088	0.083	0.100
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.025	0.015	0.020	0.035
Temporary Hardness	Nil	0.6°	0.1°	0.6°
Total Hardness	2.8°	3.0°	3.2°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness	2.8°	2.4°	3.1°	3.2°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	0.6	0.1	0.6
Acidity —do— CaO	0.3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.66	0.080	0.260	0.136
pH Value	4.4	6.4	4.4	4.8
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear, Pale Yellow	Clear, Light Green	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(3) Treated Water before filtration, collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield, from Ardsley Reservoir, Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	9.68	10.08	12.40	10.08
Mineral Matter	7.76	8.56	10.28	7.92
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Free Ammonia	Nil	0.0048	0.0012	0.0080
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0048	0.0036	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.055	0.031	0.053	0.050
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Slight Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.050	0.045	0.033	0.026
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.6°	1.9°	2.4°
Total Hardness	4.2°	4.4°	5.0°	6.2°
Permanent Hardness	2.8°	2.8°	3.1°	3.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.068	Nil	Nil	0.020
pH Value	7.0	7.0	8.4	6.9
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(4) Filtered water from Open Sand Beds (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield, Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	10.32	10.40	11.16	10.80
Mineral Matter	8.24	8.08	9.16	8.40
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Free Ammonia	0.0040	0.0004	0.0008	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0028	0.0016	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.025	0.011	Nil	0.033
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.060	0.040	0.023	0.053
Temporary Hardness	1.6°	2.0°	2.1°	2.4°
Total Hardness	4.4°	4.6°	5.4°	5.8°
Permanent Hardness	2.8°	2.6°	3.3°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.1
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(5)(a) Filtered water from Mechanical Filters (Nos. 1—5) (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	11.48	10.52	11.28	9.84
Mineral Matter	9.20	8.84	9.76	7.44
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Free Ammonia	0.0280	0.0024	Nil	0.0088
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0200	0.0012	0.0040	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.048	0.026	0.036	0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.040	0.045	0.033	0.026
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.8°	1.7°	2.2°
Total Hardness	6.0°	4.6°	4.6°	6.8°
Permanent Hardness	4.6°	2.8°	2.9°	4.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.2
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	0.032	Nil
pH. Value	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.9
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100.000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(5)(b) Filtered Water from Mechanical Filters Nos. 6—9 (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	10.56	10.16	11.24	9.60
Mineral Matter	8.48	8.16	9.44	7.92
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Free Ammonia	0.0140	0.0012	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0080	0.0024	0.0008	0.0036
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.049	0.031	0.033	0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.055	0.045	0.034	0.035
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.6°	1.8°	2.2°
Total Hardness	4.6°	4.6°	5.0°	7.6°
Permanent Hardness	3.2°	3.0°	3.2°	5.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.8
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(6) Water collected from Tap in Upper Laboratory,
County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 8th	May 29th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 11th
Total Solids	11.40	9.92	12.24	10.00
Mineral Matter	8.68	8.16	8.88	8.56
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Free Ammonia	0.0200	0.0008	0.0012	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0080	0.0008	0.0016	0.0024
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.028	0.009	0.011	0.033
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.025	0.045	0.034	0.036
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.8°	2.1°	2.0°
Total Hardness	4.4°	4.6°	5.0°	6.8°
Permanent Hardness	3.0°	2.8°	2.9°	4.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	0.01	0.032	Nil
pH Value	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.7
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02
				pts. per million
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

- (iii) As will be seen from the serial Tables above, the plumbosolvency of the raw water which is somewhat acid is, after treatment and filtration, completely removed. The treatment consists of adding sufficient lime to the raw water to leave in the filtered water an alkalinity of 1 gr. p. gall. CaCO_3 (or 1.4 parts per 100,000) and a pH value of 7.3 to 7.5. The Tables show a final pH value of 6.7 to 7.1, but I understand from the Waterworks Engineer that the results obtained in his Department are consistently as given here. It appears that different methods of estimating the pH value give rather varying results.
- (iv) The gathering grounds which are principally uninhabited moorland were acquired by the Corporation in order to have full control and thus prevent any possible contamination. The greatest possible supervision is exercised over the whole of the gathering ground area and any possible sources of contamination are usually dealt with by preventing their coming into being. As a final precaution the water is chlorinated after filtration.
- (v) All the dwelling houses and all the population in the City are supplied directly from public water mains.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

General Remarks.

It is pleasing to be able to record that during 1946 it was possible to resume certain phases of sanitary inspection work which, owing to the war, had to be suspended. This has been made possible owing to replacements in the inspectorial staff, and the closing down of a number of the National Emergency Services. In consequence, increased attention has been devoted to routine inspection work, particularly in connection with nuisances and defects affecting house properties. Unfortunately, the position regarding essential repairs shows little sign of improvement, and it is still difficult to secure the execution of urgent repairs, due to the shortage of labour and materials. The general maintenance of house property is becoming a matter of the greatest concern, and, owing to the lack of repairs during the past seven years, rapid deterioration is taking place. The condition of some of the houses scheduled for demolition in 1939 is, to say the least, deplorable, and little can be done to secure improvement even of a temporary nature. It has only been possible to deal with the more serious type of defect, and some of this work was outstanding at the close of the year. The time is fast approaching when consideration will require to be given to the carrying out of a comprehensive survey of dwelling houses in the City to ascertain how far they meet a reasonable modern standard of fitness.

It has been necessary to enquire into a large number of cases of overcrowding, and, in many instances, serious crowding was existing. Invariably, it is found that the overcrowding arises by the house being shared by two or more families and to other members of the family returning home from the services. The plight of these unfortunate tenants is becoming serious, and we can only hope that the provision of new houses will make headway, and so relieve the hardships these families are at present having to endure.

It will be observed that a start was made during the year on the conversion of some of the trough closets remaining in the City, and it is anticipated that this obsolete type of sanitary convenience will soon be entirely dispensed with.

The production and distribution of food, particularly the milk supply, has received careful attention. It is satisfactory to find that the milk supply has maintained a reasonably good

standard both as to its chemical and bacterial content. The inspection of meat and other foodstuffs has taken up a considerable amount of time, and the extent of this is set out in the details recorded under condemnation of meat, etc.

During the year, serious flooding took place in the Thornes Lane and Denby Dale Road areas of the City due to abnormal rainfall in the autumn. A total of approximately 500 houses were affected, and it was necessary for the department to issue disinfectant and soap in order to assist the occupiers in cleansing operations after the flood water had receded. Special attention was given to the repair of any damage caused by the flooding such as floors, walls, etc.

Whilst it is satisfactory to find increased activity has again been possible in sanitary inspection work during the year, at the same time it has to be remembered that a considerable amount of arrears have to be overtaken before the normal services operating in 1939 are running smoothly again.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	..	..	..	11,290
Dwellinghouses.				
Ordinary	..	..	..	313
re Notifiable Disease	..	..	..	157
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	..	..	..	141
Applications for Municipal Houses	..	..	..	434
Municipal Houses inspected prior to re-letting	..	..	..	101
Sanitary Conveniences.				
Water Closets	..	..	..	153
Trough Closets	..	..	..	109
Privies & Pail Closets	..	..	..	18
Urinals	..	..	..	13
Refuse Storage.				
Ashplaces	..	..	..	118
Ashbins	..	..	..	793
Drains and Sewers.				
Drains	..	..	..	291
Sewers	..	..	..	18
Street Gullies	..	..	..	32

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	47
Factories (without mechanical power)	113
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens & stables)	20
Outworkers	3

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	89
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	48
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc.	183
Cowsheds	55
Dairies, Milk shops, Milk stores	238
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	185
Fruit & Vegetable shops & stores (including hawkers' stores)	284
Fish frying premises	154
Food Wharehouses	76
Ice Cream Premises	171
Markets (borough)	166
Meat & Fish product manufacturers	93
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	453
Slaughterhouses (Private)	30

Miscellaneous.

Animals, Poultry, etc.	139
Accumulations—Manure	22
Other than Manure	34
Air Raid Shelters	4
Common Lodging Houses	11
Canal Boats	25
Dangerous structures	52
Entertainment houses	21
Houses Let in Lodgings	18
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	83
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	44
Offensive trades—excluding fishfryers	9
Piggeries	22
Special Notice of slaughter	63
Schools	16
Shops (Shops Act)	111
Smoke Observations	10
Sanitary Inspections	3,193
Special visits (not classified)	386
Streets or Back Roads	1
Visits to premises re rat infestation	1,881

Van Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	32
Yards and courts	..	..	..	..	..	7
Billets (private)	..	..	..	..	..	7
Notices Served.						
Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	498
Informal notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	277
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	72
Statutory notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	48
Notices outstanding at end of 1946	..	..	..	..	..	245
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	114
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	341
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	262
Matters referred to the City Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	195
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	7
Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	693
Complaints confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	613
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	155

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

No proceedings were taken in default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year 1946.

NUISANCES AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwellinghouses.

Water supply improved	..	..	..	..	..	21
Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	36
Vermin infested (disinfested)	..	..	..	..	..	65
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	110
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	80
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	81
Rainwater fall pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	3
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	..	..	..	..	..	37
Internal Walls, Ceilings, etc. Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	75
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	37
New floors laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	34
Fireplaces, ovens or set pots repaired	..	..	..	..	..	32
Washing accommodation provided or improved	..	..	..	..	..	18
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	10
Yards paved	..	..	..	..	..	—
Yards cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	11
Floors ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lighting improved	..	..	..	..	..	—
Food Store Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1
Living Vans Removed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dangerous Structures Removed	..	..	..	..	..	8
Coal Stores Improved	....	..	..	..	..	3

Drains.

Repaired	47
Drains choked	133
Drains cleansed by owners	133
New drains provided	5
Drains re-constructed	1
Drains Ventilated	1

Sinks.

New sinks provided	3
Sink waste pipes trapped	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	26
Other waste pipes repaired	3

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	17
Repaired	111
Additional provided	4
Re-constructed	—

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	5
Repaired	1
Abolished	1

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	22
Other than Manure	62
Animals, Poultry, etc., Nuisances abated	55

Piggeries.

Swine removed	2
Premises improved	1

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	5
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	83
Dry ashplaces abolished	24
Ashplaces repaired	6

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—

Water closets (including 183 trough water closets)	18,243
Privies	29
Pail closets	11

The 29 privy closets and 11 pail closets remaining are serving 34 dwelling houses and 1 factory, and owing to the situation of the properties no sewerage is available for conversion.

It will be noticed that a total of 183 trough closets still remain in the City. During the year, the Health Committee gave consideration to the question of the conversion of the

trough closets and in the case of 68 conveniences serving 70 dwellings instructions were given for notices to be served under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the conversion of of the closets into modern water closets.

In connection with a further 10 trough closets, the owners were contemplating having them converted on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the structures. It is hoped that this work will be proceeded with with as little delay as possible.

With regard to the remaining 105 closets, a number of them are serving properties in Clearance Areas and the families are awaiting re-housing. The remainder are attached to properties where the question of the continued occupation of same will have to be considered in the near future.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a summary giving details of the operation of the provision of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924.

Total number of ashbins operating under the maintenance scheme at the end of 1945 ..	4,475
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1946:—	
Ashbins supplied by the Corporation ..	261
Ashbins supplied by the Owner	10
Ashbins discontinued due to demolition of properties during 1946	—
Total number of ashbins in City on maintenance at end of 1946	4,746
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1946 ..	183

Smoke Abatement.

It has not yet been possible to carry out routine smoke observations during 1946, but in cases where chimneys gave off excessive emissions, observations were taken. During the year, ten observations were made of offending chimneys, and in no case was it necessary to serve a notice under the Public Health Act, 1936.

It has, however, to be borne in mind that users of steam raising plant have the greatest difficulty in reducing the emission of smoke to a minimum on account of the unsuitable fuel being used in many industrial plants and the subsequent forcing of boilers and other faults.

The pollution of the atmosphere is one of those social evils which remains with us, but it will be observed from the tables given of the record of soot deposit in standard gauges, that Wakefield has to a certain extent shown a slight improvement during the past two or three years. This might be due to the restricted use of fuel by householders.

In these days of shortage of coal, it is hoped that some serious attempt will be made to prevent the large quantity of unburnt coal being delivered into the atmosphere every year. Apart from the resultant damage to buildings and possessions by this deposit, the injury to health has also to be seriously considered. From the financial aspect this is a serious matter, but it is to be hoped that the promised research into better forms of heating, by the applications of improved appliances in new houses and the progressive substitution of the coal burning open fire by improved fires and stoves suitable for smokeless fuel, will result in great economies. It is also to be hoped that district heating will be more generally adopted in the near future.

It is pleasing to note that in the near future, smoke prevention will be much to the forefront, and, with the help of science and engineering, this great evil will, no doubt, eventually be overcome.

The analyses of the atmospheric deposits collected from the gauges in the City have been carried out by J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board, and our thanks are due for his valuable assistance given in this matter.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Table I.

MONTHLY RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSITS IN STANDARD GAUGES, 1946.

Month	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile	
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station
January	8.45	17.19
February	6.84	12.43
March	8.48	17.06
April	14.69	27.12
May	13.51	26.75
June	9.86	15.49
July	10.56	16.73
August	10.83	20.22
September	7.58	17.86
October	6.91	13.23
November	10.82	15.86
December	10.19	15.36
Average per Month	9.89	17.94

Table II.

**ANNUAL RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSIT IN STANDARD GAUGES
IN WAKEFIELD FROM 1939 TO 1946.**

Year (Monthly Average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile.		
	Clarence Park Station	City Art Gallery Station	Rescue Station, Ings Road
1939	8.42	21.99	21.87
1940	12.97	25.64	26.09
1941	10.84	24.25	31.89
1942	8.96	21.15	—
1943	11.58	26.09	—
1944	12.65	22.05	—
1945	14.96	17.39	—
1946	9.89	17.94	—

RODENT CONTROL.

During 1946 the work of rat repression has been seriously tackled and a start was made on a comprehensive survey of the whole City to ascertain to what extent the several buildings and lands were infested with rats.

The Corporation has the full services of a Rodent Operator and satisfactory progress has been made in the systematic extermination of rats in the City. The entire work carried out has been on the Standards laid down by the Ministry of Food, and the following information sets out in detail the extent of the operations carried out. A good deal of the work has been on the lines of block control and the results have been very satisfactory.

Properties Surveyed	2,470
Baits Laid	5,178
Rats Destroyed	1,129

CANAL BOATS.

During 1946, 25 canal boats were inspected and the boats were occupied by 41 adult males, 10 adult females, 1 male child and 1 female child. Except in five instances the boats were found to comply with the requirements of the Acts and the regulations made thereunder.

The infringements found were :—

- (a) No proper permanent ventilation to fore cabin..3
- (b) No proper permanent ventilation to after cabin..3
- (c) No registration certificate on board.....3
- (d) Registered number not painted on boat.....1
- (e) Fore and after cabins required to be painted....1
- (f) Leaking deck to fore cabin2
- (g) Leaking deck to after cabin1
- (h) Stove to fore cabin smoking badly.....1

Five notices were served to remedy the infringements found.

No boats were registered during the year and the number remaining on the register is three.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at the end of 1946.....	2
For both sexes	1
For men only	1
Number of persons for which registered	143

It will be observed that the total registered accommodation of this type has been reduced to 143, and the need for an improved service for the type of person frequenting the Common Lodging Houses is as pressing as ever.

It is to be hoped that in the near future it will be possible for a Municipal Lodging House to be available, the same to be fitted up on modern lines which would allow of not only better conditions for the person using them, but also improved facilities for managing the houses.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1946	7
Total accommodation (adults) at end of 1946	214

These houses have been reasonably maintained during the year and, in the majority of cases, it is found that the occupants are only using the accommodation temporarily owing to the shortage of houses.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registration of Cowkeepers, etc.

Cowkeepers resident in the City	13
2 cowkeepers discontinued during the year, and 1 cowkeeper was added to the Register.	
Milk Purveyors resident in City (including 55 who are registered to sell milk from a shop in sealed bottles only)	85
Milk Purveyors added to the Register during the year	5
Milk Purveyors from outside the City	27
Milk Purveyors discontinued business during year	21

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 105 samples of the several grades of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the County Health Department Laboratory. The results of the samples submitted show that of the 105 samples, 82 or 78.1 per cent. were reported to be satisfactory. The following tables set out in detail the samples and the result of the examination.

Table II.

Type of Milk	No. of samples obtained	No. reported unsatisfactory	Percentage unsatisfactory
Ordinary	50	17	34.00
Accredited	18	4	22.22
Pasteurised	33	2	6.06
Tuberculin Tested	1	—	—
Sterilised	3	—	—

**Details of Smples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.
Pasteurised Milk.**

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
33	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Accredited Milk.

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
18	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours 4 hours 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Ordinary Milk.

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
50	17	2 in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour 1 in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours 2 in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours 5 in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours 2 in 4 hours 2 in 5 hours 3 in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours

In the case of the 33 samples of "Pasteurised" milk, the Phosphatase Test revealed that in each case the milk had been properly processed.

Only 3 of the samples were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection, and all gave satisfactory results.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—1946.

Number of licences in operation during 1946.....17

Licences issued under the following conditions:—

3 Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk, one is a supplementary licence.

3 Licences to produce Accredited Milk.

7 Licences to produce, bottle and sell Accredited Milk
2 supplementary.

1 Licence to Pasteurise Milk.

3 Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk, 2 of which are supplementary.

During the year, one producer who held a licence to produce, bottle and sell Accredited Milk has discontinued business, and one new supplementary licence to produce, bottle and sell Accredited milk has been issued.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the City continues to receive special attention both as regards the production and distribution. The results of the tests made for bacterial content shows that steady progress is still being made in the production of a clean and safe milk. The figures show that of the samples examined 78.1 per cent. were reported as satisfactory and reached the Accredited standard for milk. The number of producers of milk in the City has again been reduced by 2, the total remaining on the Register being 13. Owing to the continued reduction of local milk production, the bulk of the supply is derived from outside sources.

The census of milk consumed in the City was made in the middle of the year, and the following information is derived from same. The total milk consumed daily from all sources was 4,735 gallons. Of this 514 gallons had been produced inside, and 4,221 gallons outside the City. 75 gallons were produced as Tuberculin Tested, and 337 gallons as Accredited milk. A total of 2,465 gallons had been subjected to heat treatment, including 2,111 gallons distributed under the designation as Pasteurised. The total milk consumption shows an increase of 699 gallons per day over the last census, and the daily consumption was equal to 0.69 of a pint per head of the population.

ICE CREAM.

The premises used in connection with the manufacture, storage and distribution of ice cream have been subject to regular inspection, and it has been necessary for special attention to be given to the methods exercised during the process of manufacture. Since the Ministry of Food relaxed the order prohibiting the manufacture of ice cream, the consumption of same has gone up to a high level. In consequence it was considered advisable for increased attention to be given to the manufacture so as to ensure that a wholesome product was made available. In order to check the hygienic condition of ice cream being distributed in the City, 18 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. The results of the examinations showed that in 7 cases the ice cream was free from contamination and a satisfactory product. In the case of the other 11 samples the results revealed the presence of bacillus coli in each sample. The information obtained from the results of these tests confirmed the need for the strictest care being taken in dealing with the manufacture and distribution of this article. Under the terms of Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, it is necessary for registration to be effected for storage, sale or manufacture of ice cream.

The following are details of the premises registered :—

Manufacture and Storage.....	4
Storage and Sale	31

Whilst the powers contained in the Section are undoubtedly wide and extensive for ensuring that the article is manufactured, stored, and, to a certain extent, sold under a good hygienic standard, it is found in actual practice that further control in the distribution of the product would be an advantage. This is particularly so in connection with the trader who resides and has premises outside the City boundary, and another unsatisfactory feature is the manner in which ice cream is dealt with during distribution. In case of the former, every dealer should be required to register in the area where distribution is carried on, and as regards the latter, the sale of ice cream in a pre-packed form would, no doubt, remove a lot of the risk which now exists in exposing it to contamination during the course of distribution particularly in open places.

It has been necessary to require improvements to be effected at manufacturing premises during the year, and it is found that venders of the commodity generally are endeavouring to produce an article of a high hygienic standard

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 257 samples (160 formal and 97 informal) of food and drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley) for analysis under the above Act. This number represents 4.67 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 55,000) and is above the standard of 3 per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out comparative adulterated samples found for the past five years.

TOTAL SAMPLES				MILK SAMPLES		
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1942	251	33	13.15	167	25	15.00
1943	251	36	14.30	169	22	13.02
1944	248	9	3.63	146	7	4.86
1945	256	20	7.81	152	7	4.60
1946	257	27	10.50	160	11	6.93

Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result.</i>
409	Sale of milk containing 9.0 per cent. added water.	Retailer summoned under Section 3. Case dismissed. Retailer cross summoned the Producer under Section 83. Producer fined £2. Costs £3.
410 & 411	Sale of milk containing 20 per cent. and 6 per cent. added water.	Producer convicted and fined 10/- on each charge. Costs £7 4s. 8d.

N.B. Samples Nos. 410 and 411 were obtained in course of delivering from the producer to the retailer.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 12 private slaughter-houses during 1946.

A total of 42 special notices of slaughter outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. The notices referred to Cottager's pigs, and in each instance a licence to slaughter had been granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

A total of 31 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued during the year, being renewals of 29 existing licences and the issue of two new licences. 4 licences were not renewed.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1946.

During the year the control of slaughtering continued to be under the Ministry of Food as required by the provisions of the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940. The Borough Slaughterhouse is a distributive centre for dead meat, and the area served includes districts outside the City boundary.

<i>Animals.</i>				<i>Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse.</i>
Cows	..	..	..	1,405
Heifers	..	..	..	1,046
Bulls	..	..	..	50
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,390
Calves	..	..	..	1,108
Pigs	..	..	..	889
Sheep	..	..	..	17,053
Total ..				23,941

From the above table it will be seen that a total of 23,941 animals were slaughtered in 1946 as against 20,875 in the previous year, being an increase of 3,066.

The number of cows slaughtered has decreased by	330
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	203
The number of bulls slaughtered has decreased by	11
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	57
The number of calves slaughtered has increased by	6
The number of pigs slaughtered has decreased by	262
The number of sheep slaughtered has increased by	3,517

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

	<i>No of Condemnations</i>	<i>Weight (stones)</i>
Butter	3	1½
Bacon	4	9½
Biscuits	3	3
Barley (Pearl)	1	—
Barley (Kernels)	2	7
Barley Flakes (36 packets)	1	2½
Baking Powder	1	½
Cheese •	5	4½
Cocoa	3	5
Cake	1	—
Cake Mixture	2	1
Eggs (1,260)	3	—
Eggs (Dried)	1	—
Fish Cakes (478)	3	—
Flour	8	57
Fish (Fresh)	8	280
Fish (Cured)	1	34½
Fish Paste (14 jars)	1	—
Fruit (Fresh)	3	27
Fruit (Dried)	9	92
Gravy Powder (13 packets)	1	½
Horseradish Cream (72 jars)	1	1½
Jam (48 jars)	3	4
Lard	1	1½
Lemon Cheese (19 jars)	1	1½
Marmalade (3 jars)	3	½
Meat	3,763	8,289
Milk Powder	1	2
Mustard (72 tins)	1	½
Margarine	3	9
Mulsene (New)	1	3
Meat Extract	1	4
Malt Cocoa Spread	1	2½
Meat Pies (20)	1	2
Mustard Sauce (12 jars)	1	¼
Mussels in Vinegar (2 jars)	1	—
Oatmeal	1	2
Oats (Rolled)	1	¼

Condemnation of Unsound Food, *continued.*

	No. of Condemnations		Weight (stones)
Pudding Mixture (11 packets) ..	1		$\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles (4 jars)	2		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Pikelets (10 dozen)	1		—
Piccalilli (6 jars)	2		—
Poultry (36)	1		$7\frac{1}{2}$
Preserves	1		$6\frac{1}{2}$
Puddings (Steak and Kidney) ..	1		—
Puddings (Steamed)	7		4
Semolina	4		7
Savoury Food (19 packets)	1		—
Sugar	2		$56\frac{1}{4}$
Soup Powder	2		1
Sauce (9 bottles)	2		—
Syrup	4		20
Salt	1		19
Spice (Mixed)	1		$\frac{1}{2}$
Tea	1		5
Vegetables	3		22
	3,886		$8,999\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Foodstuffs.	<i>No of Cans.</i>	<i>No of Condemns.</i>	
Meat	1,975	88	296
Milk	2,452	82	$167\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	1,866	73	135
Fish	828	70	54
Fruit	238	20	$40\frac{1}{2}$
	7,359	333	693
TOTALS ..	7,359	4,219	$9,692\frac{3}{4}$

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,486	1,105	1,108	17,053	889
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	6	5	17	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	553	427	1	319	23
Percentage of the number inspected	15.89	30.82	0.54	1.96	2.81
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	23	88	1	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	432	466	4	—	23
Percentage of the number inspected	13.05	39.43	0.45	—	2.92

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the year 20 animals were sent to the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

10 whole carcasses together with edible offal, and some part or organ of the remaining 10, were condemned, the total weight of these condemnations being $416\frac{3}{4}$ stones.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.**Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1946.**

Trade.	Number.
Tripe boiling	3
Gut scraping	1
Rag and Bone dealing	3
Total	7

One business of gut scraping has been discontinued during the year, and has been removed from the Register.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories without mechanical power	105	135	2
Factories with mechanical power	244	161	8
Totals	349	296	10

During the year 10 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting various defects at factories, and in 4 of these cases the defects were remedied before the end of the year. Defects were also remedied in the case of 6 notices outstanding from 1945.

Outwork (Section 110).

Notification was received of one person employed as an outworker, and the premises in which the work was carried out were found to be wholesome and satisfactory.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

Set out hereunder are the details of the various businesses which are required to be registered with the Corporation under the terms of the above Act. Periodic inspections of the different premises have been made during the year, and it is found that the several businesses are carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Section 109.

Requires the registration with the Corporation of (a) any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart etc., and (b) any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

Number on Register at the end of 1946..... 54

Section 110.

Requires the registration with the Corporation of premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

Number on the Register at the end of 1946 :—

Ice Cream	35
Preserved Meat, etc.	37

Section 154.

Requires every hairdresser or barber to register with the Corporation his name, place of abode, and the trade premises

Number on the Register at the end of 194663

HOUSING.**New Houses Erected.**

During the year 30 five-roomed houses were erected, 12 being built by the Corporation and 18 by private enterprise, and 6 six-roomed houses were built by private enterprise.

The Corporation also re-built 4 four-roomed houses on the site of the four houses destroyed by enemy action.

In addition to the above, 68 prefabricated temporary bungalows were erected by the Ministry of Works for the Corporation, which brought the total of this type of accommodation in the City up to 150.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

On the 30th July, 1946, Clearance Orders were made by the City Council in respect of 20 houses included in two areas in the Thorne's Lane district of the City. The details of the areas are as follows :—

<i>Clearance Order</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Thornes Lane No. 19A		
(Wellington Street No. 2A)	6	19
Thornes Lane No. 21A		
(Wellington Street No. 4A)	14	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It should be pointed out that the areas concerned were included in a previous representation made in 1939 but, owing to the outbreak of war, the Orders had not been confirmed by the Ministry. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the properties it was necessary for the houses to be re-represented.

A Public Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on the 31st October, 1946, and the Orders were later confirmed.

Demolitions.

6 houses included in Clearance Areas and 1 house subject to an Individual Demolition Order, were demolished during the year. The properties concerned were in a derelict and dangerous condition, and were pulled down so as to obviate injury.

Vermin Infestation.

No material change has taken place during the year in regard to the prevalence of vermin. The work of disinfestation is still hampered by the lack of proper cleansing facilities for dealing with verminous persons.

A total of 38 vermin infested houses (25 municipal and 13 private) were dealt with during the year. In 32 cases the infestation was dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation and the remaining 6 were sprayed with insecticidal solution. The bedding and soft furnishings were dealt with by steam disinfestation at the Old Fever Hospital, Park Lodge Lane.

In addition, it was necessary to deal with the furniture and other goods of 16 families on account of vermin infestation before allowing them to take up residence in Municipal houses. The furniture was removed in gas tight vans and treated with hydrogen cyanide gas at the disinfestation station, and steam disinfestation was applied to the bedding and other soft furnishings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1946.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C., City Analyst).

The following analyses were made during 1946 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	211
Drugs	46
<hr/>	
Total	257

The table on pages 56–58 details the articles submitted by the sampling officers and analysed.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 11.3, as compared with 7.8 and 3.6 for 1944 and 1945 respectively.

Milk.

Of 160 samples, 11 (6.9%) were unsatisfactory, 5 containing added water, 5 being fat deficient, and 1 being both watered and fat deficient.

The average composition of all samples analysed was:—

	1946	1945	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations require at least:—</i>
Non-fatty Solids ..	8.57%	8.65%	8.50%
Fat.. ..	3.71%	3.70%	3.00%
<hr/>			
Total Solids ..	12.28%	12.35%	11.50%

The 11 unsatisfactory samples had the following composition:—

No.	<i>Non-fatty solids</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Adulteration or Irregularity</i>
280	7.88%	3.40%	2.5% Added water
353	8.28%	4.40%	1.5% „ „
409	7.69%	3.15%	9.0% „ „
410	6.65%	3.40%	20.0% „ „
411	8.00%	3.40%	6.0% „ „
305	8.75%	2.85%	5.0% Fat deficient.
346	8.32%*	2.88%	4.0% „ „
364	8.91%	2.55%	15.0% „ „
456	8.96%	2.80%	6.7% „ „
460	8.62%	2.22%	26.0% „ „
286	7.82%	2.70%	(0.8% Added water, and 10.0% Fat deficient.)

* Low non-fatty solids shown by freezing point to be due to natural causes.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of Nos. 409, 410 and 411, both against the dairyman retailing No. 409 and against the farmer supplying the dairyman with Nos. 410 and 411. Two Appeal-to-cow samples taken the day after the purchase of the latter were genuine. The dairyman pleaded 'not guilty' and was discharged on proving to the satisfaction of the Court that the offence committed by him was due to the act or default of his supplier. On behalf of the farmer, evidence was given by a German prisoner-of-war that he had seen other German prisoners-of-war drink milk from the churns and make up the loss with water two days before the inspector's visit to the farm; the farmer, whose previous record had been satisfactory, was fined £3 and ordered to pay £10 4s. 8d. costs, this including £3 awarded to the dairyman for legal expenses.

Ice Cream (10).

2 only of the 10 informal samples submitted had satisfactory fat contents, these amounting to 9.4% and 11.0% respectively. The percentages in the remaining 8 samples varied from 0.5% to 4.0%, thus falling well short of the advocated standard of 8%.

During the year the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, which came into force on the 1st November, 1945, has been in full operation in respect of pre-packed foods. As a consequence, in a number of the analyses carried out, special regard has been paid to the provisions of this Order, Section 2 of which requires that, unless the quantity or proportion of each ingredient in a food made of two or more ingredients is specified, the ingredients shall be specified in the order of the proportion in which they were used, the ingredient used in the greatest proportion (by weight) being specified first. The label must also bear the name of either the packer or the labeller of the food and an address at which such person carries on business. In the case of a food consisting of one ingredient the appropriate designation of the ingredient must appear on the label. The first schedule to the Order contains a list of exempted foods and of foods partly exempt. For some of these, standards had already been laid down, *e.g.*, in the Orders made following the enactment of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

There has thus been afforded to the consuming public a measure of protection, which though strongly advocated in certain quarters, especially in view of war-time experience, had nevertheless been considered unlikely of attainment. On Dec. 1

ber 31st, 1946, a consolidating Order, revoking and substantially re-enacting the preceding Order, came into force. This is known as The Labelling of Food Order, 1946. Into it new provisions have been introduced, particularly as to the labelling of intoxicating liquors.

Jelly Compound (No. 312), Jelly Crystals (No. 329) and Jelly (No. 334).

All failed to conform to the full requirements of the Table Jellies (Maximum Prices) Order, 1946, in that neither of them contained any sugar. The Jelly Compound contained instead 0.2% saccharin. These matters were referred to the local Food Control Committee.

Jelly Making Compound (No. 371).

This was a deep coloured liquid sold in a 4 oz. bottle. It contained 2.5% tartaric acid and 5.5% sugars, along with colouring and flavouring. As a pre-packed article it failed to conform to the requirements of Section 2 of the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, in that, not being an exempted article save as regards the colouring, it bore no statement of the ingredients apart from naming the contained flavour. The manufacturers, on receiving a letter from the Town Clerk, stated that the bottle purchased represented old stock, and that since 1st May, 1945 they had been using new labels, one of which was submitted, disclosing the ingredients.

Malt Cocoa Spread (No. 350).

The bottle containing this bore no statement as to its composition. It was apparently old stock, there being mildew on the surface. The approximate composition was :—Malt Extract 80%; Cocoa 20%.

Meat Roll (No. 287).

This contained 82% meat, an amount which at the time of the purchase (in April) was in marked excess of the 45% maximum then allowed by the Meat Products (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1944.

Potted Meat (2).

One of the two samples analysed, viz., No. 240, contained 64.5% meat, a greater proportion than the 60% maximum allowed in meat paste, the actual manufacture for sale of potted

meat not being permitted. On the other hand, the sale of imported canned potted meat (compare No. 438 with a meat content of 87.5%) is perfectly legal.

Mustard (No. 373).

This sample, sold in an oval metal container, with a rusty lid, was damp and in a state of deterioration. It yielded only 0.08% essential oil instead of the required minimum of 0.35%, which represented a 77% deficiency in pungency. Its moisture content was 17.8% as against a normal 6.0—7.0%.

The remaining foods were satisfactory. The Chicken and Ham Sandwich Spread (No. 252) contained 50% meat, and the two fish pastes (No. 276 and No. 330) 65% and 43% fish respectively, the marked difference in the fish contents being probably due to the fact that they were manufactured under different Orders: No. 330 was apparently old stock and produced at a time when fish was in comparatively short supply. The Polony (No. 314) contained 47% meat and the Pork Pie (No. 352) 30% meat and 70% crust. The Vitacup (No. 348) and the Malt Cup (No. 349) were both powders containing malt and other ingredients capable of being made into nourishing drinks.

Drugs.

With two exceptions the drugs submitted were satisfactory. Through the error of a shop assistant a proprietary brand of malt extract was sold in response to a demand for cod liver oil and malt (No. 435). Also, a packet of lime-flavoured sulphur tablets (No. 347), whilst containing approximately the correct percentage of sulphur, yielded when ground with water, only about one third of the tartaric acid claimed, owing to the neutralising presence of chalk, which the makers decided to omit from future consignments.

In conclusion, I desire to express, as on former occasions, my due appreciation of the ever ready and efficient co-operation of Mr. W. Roberts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, acting in his capacity as Senior Sampling Officer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1946.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Food :—							
Apple Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Chicken and Ham							
Sandwich Spread ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon (Ground) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Florida Delight	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger (Ground)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	10	10	—	8	8	80.0
Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Jelly Compound	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Jelly Making Compound	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Jelly Dessert	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Cocoa Spread ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Malt Cup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malted Milk Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
*Meat Roll	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
*Milk	157	3	160	11	—	11	6.9
Mint (Garden in Vinegar)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Mustard (Liquid) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Polony	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Potted Meat	—	2	2	—	1	1	50.0
Carried forward ..	157	48	205	11	16	27	—

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	157	48	205	11	16	27	—
*Potted Meat Spread ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Sausage	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Slippery Elm Food (Maltd)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar (Malt) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vitacup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Foods	157	54	211	11	16	27	12.8
Drugs :—							
Acrilene Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
BiSoDol	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Blood Purifier	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorised Oil ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chemical Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chest and Lung Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Children's Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon and Quinine ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Compound Liquorice Pdr.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glauber's Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glucose Cough Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Aniseed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon, Wild Cherry and Honey ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gripe Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	—	27	27	—	1	1	—

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	—	27	27	—	1	1	—
Iodized Sarsaparilla							
Blood Purifier	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodized Throat Lozenges	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodized Throat Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Laxative Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Juice and Glucose							
Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt and Cod Liver Oil ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peppermint Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets (Lime) ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Myrrh ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Drugs	—	46	46	—	2	2	4.4
Total Foods	157	54	211	11	16	27	12.8
Total Foods and Drugs ..	157	100	257	11	18	29	11.3

* Tested for Preservatives.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis, and excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised, was 415.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV, and the work of the Municipal Hospital is summarised in Table V.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1946 was 70 as compared with 65 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 165. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 64. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified during 1946 was 22, all of which were removed to hospital. The total of 22 compared with 37 for the year 1945, and an average of 76 for the quinquennium 1941-1945. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

During the year, 8 notifications of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were received, and in seven of the cases the diagnosis was subsequently confirmed. One death occurred in the Municipal Hospital, less than 3 hours after admission of the patient concerned.

Dysentery.

During the year 1946, 4 cases were notified, as compared with 177 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during 1946 was 21, as compared with 969 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough.

223 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year 1946, as compared with 148 in 1945.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

As in previous years the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, each Wednesday, commencing at 2 p.m.

During the year 1946 a total of 671 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria at the immunisation Clinic, viz:— 603 children under the age of 5 years, and 68 children in the age group 5-14 years inclusive. In addition 7 children were immunised by private arrangement with general medical practitioners.

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1946, is shown by the following table:—

	<i>Estimated Population mid-year 1946</i>	<i>Number of Children Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage of Child Population.</i>
Age Group 0—4 years inclusive	4,990	1,786	35.8
Age Group 5—14 years inclusive	7,450	4,605	61.8
Total under 15 years	<u>12,440</u>	<u>6,391</u>	<u>51.4</u>

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Compiled by Miss C. Bell, Matron).

Scarlet Fever.

There were 67 completed cases in 1946. In 2 cases the diagnosis was revised—Measles 1, Tonsillitis 1. The maximum number of days spent in Hospital was 296, the minimum 18, and the average 37.6

Scarlet Fever—Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age
Tuberculosis of Right Hip	1	1.53	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	1	1.53
Myocarditis	—	—	2	3.08
Cervical Adenitis	14	21.54	3	4.01
Endocarditis	—	—	1	1.53
Whitlow	—	—	1	1.53
Septic Prepatella Bursa ..	—	—	1	1.53
Retention of Urine ..	—	—	1	1.53
Influenzal Cold	—	—	1	1.53
Albuminuria	—	—	1	1.53
Left Otorrhoea	—	—	1	1.53
Tonsillitis	—	—	2	3.08
Pharyngitis	—	—	1	1.53
Varicella	—	—	1	1.53
Impetigo	1	1.53	—	—

Duration of Disease on admission:—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	8	10
Number of Patients	4	26	16	13	6	2	1

Diphtheria.

There were 38 completed cases in 1946. In 15 cases the diagnosis was revised—Scarlet Fever 1, Tonsillitis 10, not confirmed 1, Tonsillitis and Temporary Carrier of Bacillus Diphtheria 3.

The maximum period of stay was 233 days, the minimum 15 days, and the average 56.13 days.

Diphtheria —Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age
Adenitis	2	8.79	—	—
Tonsillitis ..	—	—	1	4.34
Palatal Paresis ..	—	—	3	13.04
Ophthalmoplegia ..	—	—	1	4.34
Pharyngeal Paralysis ..	—	—	1	4.34
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	4.34
Paronychia	—	—	1	4.34
Serum Rash	—	—	6	26.08
Strabismus	—	—	2	8.79
Tracheotomy	—	—	1	4.34
Reduplicated 2nd sound (Mitral area)	—	—	1	4.34
Cardiac Involvement ..	—	—	1	4.34

Duration of Disease on Admission :—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Patients	2	6	16	8	3	3

Antitoxin was given to 38 cases including revised cases.

Maximum dose—100,000 units. Most usual dose 4,000 and 8,000 units.

Minimum dose—2,000 units. Average dose 15,842.1 units.

Total amount given 602,000 units.

PNEUMONIA.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Acute Bronchitis 3, Bronchitis 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Bronchitis and Asthma 1, Chronic Bronchitis and Acute Pleuritis 1, Pertussis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Std. III) 1, Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis 1, Dentition Disorder 1.

Fatal Cases—5. (One case died ten minutes after admission.

MENINGITIS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

?Anterior Poliomyelitis 1, ?Cerebral Abscess 1, Teething Disorder 1.

Types. Tubercular—1. Fatal Cases—1.
 Meningococal—3. Fatal Cases—1, which died
 2 hours after admission.
 Not typed—1.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Not confirmed—4, Rubella—1.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

1 Case revised to Lung Abscess after post-mortem examination.

ERYSIPELAS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

In 1 Case to Cellulitis.

Observation.

Diagnosis revised to Influenza.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL STAFF.

Treated in the wards—11. (Tonsillitis 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Bronchitis 2, Acute Acidosis 1, Septic Face 1).

MATERNITY HOSPITAL STAFF.

Treated in the wards—1. (Diarrhoea and vomiting).

Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases—Number of Patients per Month.

1946	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Total		
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age
January	12	7	10	10	5	8.38	15	10	12.38	18	10	14.51	49	43	45.55
February	12	8	10.35	9	7	7.78	11	9	10.17	16	8	13.53	44	36	41.85
March	8	3	4.83	11	7	8	11	9	10.8	11	5	7.83	38	26	31.48
April	9	7	7.63	10	8	9.3	11	10	10.16	13	7	9	41	33	35.76
May	13	6	9.32	8	5	6.49	12	11	11.19	12	3	7.67	41	29	34.58
June	7	4	6.26	8	4	6.2	13	12	12.23	5	1	3.26	33	22	27.96
July	7	0	3.16	10	5	7.06	13	13	13	7	3	4.19	35	22	27.41
August	1	0	0.87	5	2	2.63	14	13	13.87	5	1	2.78	24	17	21.8
September	3	1	1.46	3	2	2.5	13	11	12.03	17	3	13.03	34	19	29.03
October	8	2	4.29	2	1	1.64	11	8	9.25	12	4	8.77	27	18	24.25
November	11	8	9.36	4	2	2.63	8	7	-7.9	11	4	7.43	30	24	27.3
December	11	4	6.8	6	4	4.38	7	5	6.22	9	5	7.09	29	21	26.6

Daily number of Patients.

PATIENTS		DATE	
		No.	
Maximum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		13	May 15th—17th.
Minimum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		0	July 23rd—29th.
Average Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		6.2	August 23rd—26th.
Maximum Number of Diphtheria Patients		11	March 14th—15th
Minimum Number of Diphtheria Patients		1	October 1st—11th.
Average Number of Diphtheria Patients		5.14	
Maximum Total Number of Patients		49	January 17th and 18th.
Minimum Total Number of Patients		17	August 30th.
Average Total Number of Patients		31.13	

VACCINATION

The Vaccination Statistics for the years 1945 and 1946 are as follows:—

Year 1945.

Number of Births registered in 1945	.. ..	1312
Number of above children successfully vaccinated		536
Number in whose cases vaccination was postponed		1
Number of children insusceptible of vaccination	..	2
Number of children who died unvaccinated	..	61
Number of children who removed to other districts or places unknown	.. .. .	80
Number of children whose parents made Statutory Declarations of "Conscientious Objection"	..	573
Number of "outstanding cases"	.. .. .	59

Year 1946.

Number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under fourteen received during the year	596
--	---------	-----

Number of declarations of "Conscientious Objection" received during the year	703
--	---------	-----

Excluding deaths, removals, postponements and cases insusceptible, 45.9 per cent. of the children registered in 1945 were vaccinated, and Statutory declarations of "Conscientious Objection" were made in 49.1 per cent. of cases.

The Public Vaccinators for the City are :—

No. 1. District.	Dr. W. W. Ballardie,
The whole of Wakefield except the	77, Balne Lane,
Municipal Wards of Belle Vue, Wakefield and	
Portobello and Sandal.	11, Spofforth Avenue, Wetherby.
No. 2. District.	Dr. D. Downie,
The Municipal Wards of Belle Vue,	"May Bush,"
Portobello and Sandal.	Belle Vue, Wakefield.

CANCER.

Deaths of Wakefield residents due to cancer numbered 103 during the year. The classification of causes of death separates deaths from cancer under five headings. Particulars will be found in Table III.

The City Council accepts financial responsibility for the radium treatment of Wakefield cancer sufferers at the Leeds General Infirmary. Both in-patient and out-patient treatment is available. When a patient is a member of a hospital contributory scheme part of the cost is borne by the fund in question and the Corporation does not attempt to recover any portion of the balance from the patient. In the case of patients who are non-contributors the Health Committee accepts responsibility for the full amount and does not recover any part of it from the patient.

21 cases were accepted under this scheme in 1946, 15 contributors and 6 non-contributors.

DISINFECTION.

During 1946, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	100
„ Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	153
„ Times Steam Disinfector used	..	..	..	..	236
„ Beds disinfected	..	..	..	..	212
„ Blankets disinfected	..	..	..	..	430
„ Sheets disinfected	..	..	..	..	183
„ Counterpanes disinfected	..	..	..	..	83
„ Pillows disinfected	..	..	..	..	614
„ Pairs of Curtains disinfected	..	..	..	..	48
„ Carpets disinfected	..	..	..	..	57
„ Pairs of Boots disinfected	..	..	..	..	21
„ Articles of men's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	35
„ Articles of women's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	35
„ Articles of children's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	199
„ Dressings disinfected	..	..	..	..	313
„ Sundry Articles disinfected	..	..	..	..	74
„ Drums of dressings for Nurse Bailey disinfected	..	..	..	..	32

136 Discharges from the Municipal Hospital resulted in 816 articles of clothing being disinfected.

1 Police Cell was disinfected in May.

2 Bags of Chest Covers from the Mass Radiography Unit were disinfected in December.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1946, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1945).

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	22	—	22 (35)
Females	12	—	12 (23)
Totals	34	—	34 (58)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	6	—	6 (4)
Females	7	—	7 (7)
Total	13	—	13 (11)

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1946.

AGE PERIOD			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	..	..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
5—15	„	..	1	2	3	4	—	—	1	—
15—25	„	..	—	5	—	1	1	5	1	1
25—35	„	..	4	3	2	—	1	2	1	—
35—45	„	..	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	„	..	6	2	1	—	4	—	—	—
55—65	„	..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 years and over	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	..	..	22	12	6	7	13	8	3	3

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

During 1946, 177 persons (including 2 transfers from other areas) were examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary for the first time, and of these 36 were found to be tuberculous, 25 affected with pulmonary and 11 with non-pulmonary disease. The total number of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1946 was 1,191.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1946.

		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary	..	161	96	60	2	3
Non-pulmonary	..	42	10	9	10	13
Totals	..	203	106	69	12	16

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—SANATORIUM TREATMENT

The Wakefield Corporation continues to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands.

During 1946, 20 patients received sanatorium treatment, compared with 14 patients in the previous year.

At the end of 1946, 8 patients remained in residence.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

(Children under the age of 16 years).

On the 1st January, 1946, 3 patients (2 male and 1 female) were undergoing treatment. During the year, 1 tuberculous patient (1 female) was admitted and 3 tuberculous patients (2 male and 1 female) were discharged. At the end of 1946, 1 patient (1 female) was receiving treatment for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following is an analysis of all the Wakefield cases treated in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1946:—

Committee Responsible	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1945	Cases admitted during 1946	Cases discharged during 1946	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1946
Health	3	2	4	1
Mental and Child Welfare	—	3	1	2
Education	—	7	6	1
Totals	3	12	11	4

**The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital,
Oswestry.**

On the 1st January, 1946, 1 female patient was undergoing treatment. During the year, 6 patients (3 male and 3 female) were admitted and 5 patients (2 male and 3 female) were discharged. At the end of 1946 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) remained in residence.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.

During the year 1946, allowances under the provisions of Memorandum 266/T were paid in respect of six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and at the end of the year 4 persons were in receipt of allowances.

These allowances have enabled patients with dependants to undertake treatment with less financial strain than was the case prior to their institution.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

Arrangements were made by the Health Committee for the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit belonging to the Leeds Corporation to visit the City in December, 1946.

The Unit was stationed in "A" Block at the Municipal Hospital, and large numbers of employees of the various industrial firms in the City, in addition to employees of the Wakefield Corporation and the West Riding County Council, attended for examination.

A total of 3,774 persons were examined and of these 25 were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for further observations, the result of which is given in the following analysis :—

No. of Persons referred by M.M.R. Unit		Result of Dispensary Observation							
		Notified Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Inactive Tuberculosis not notified		Not Tuber- culous		Diagnosis not completed	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	9	4	5	9	1	2	2	1	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	31	15	16
Gonorrhoea ..	54	33	21
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	109	65	44
	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 81

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	1883	823	1060
Gonorrhoea ..	497	305	192
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	553	278	275
	<hr/> 2933	<hr/> 1406	<hr/> 1527

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	512	219	293
Gonorrhoea ..	253	130	123
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	186	101	85
	<hr/> 951	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 501

4. Number of in-patient days:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ..	8	—	8
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	—	—	—
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> Nil	<hr/> 8

5. Total number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds 492

6. Number of pathological specimens examined .. 2358

As compared with 1945, the number of male patients has increased by 67, and the number of female patients has increased by 34. The total attendances have increased from 3,512 in 1945 to 3,884 in 1946.

Fifteen new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year, 8 of whom were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. The total number of attendances was 211, compared with 109 in 1945.

Venereal Diseases—Regulation 33B.

During the year a total of 21 notifications on Form I were received, and appropriate action was taken with a view to contacting the persons concerned and persuading them to undergo the necessary treatment. One of the persons notified was found to have left the City for an unknown destination, and in several other instances the information supplied (*e.g* christian name only) was insufficient to establish identity. Nine of the persons were eventually persuaded to attend the Special Clinic for examination and treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(Report compiled by Dr. Jessie Eeles)

Supervision of Midwives.

During 1946, 44 Midwives gave Notice of Intention to Practise in Wakefield.

Of these, 21 were on the Staff of the Maternity Hospital, and 11 were on the Staff of the County General Hospital. Five were Municipal District Midwives (including 1 temporary Relief Midwife), 6 were in Private Nursing Homes, and 1 was in Private Practice.

(1) All Midwives.

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	411
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	32
Total	<u>443</u>

(2) Municipal Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	402
(b) As Maternity Nurses	27

(3) Private Midwives.

District Cases attended by Private Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	9
(b) As Maternity Nurses	5
Total	<u>443</u>

Medical Help.

During the year 158 notifications of sending for Medical Aid were received from District Midwives (38.4% of midwives' cases). Of these, 125 were for the mother, 30 for the baby, and 3 for both mother and baby.

District Cases attended by Midwives in 1946.

Municipal Midwife E. A. Halls	..	..	..	145
Municipal Midwife E. M. Marshall	..	..	..	96
Municipal Midwife I. Lessons	..	..	..	83
Municipal Midwife A. Gill	..	..	..	73
Relief Midwife R. Harvey	..	..	..	5
Private Midwife K. Reeves	..	..	..	9
Total				411

Antenatal Clinics.

Number of weekly sessions	..	..	..	4
Total number of patients attending	..	..	..	1,166
Number of new cases in 1946	..	..	..	896
Number of cases carried over from 1945	..	..	..	270
Number of new West Riding Cases (all private patients)	..	..	..	9
Number of other new outside cases	..	..	..	36
Total attendances of all cases	..	..	..	7,258
Cases referred to Clinic by Midwives	..	..	..	55
Cases referred to Clinic by Doctors	..	..	..	23
Number of cases admitted from Antenatal Clinic for Hospital treatment	..	..	..	80

Dental treatment of Expectant Mothers.

Number of women examined	..	..	..	221
Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	488
Fillings	..	..	..	1
Extractions	..	..	..	585
Other Operations	..	..	..	194
Dentures supplied	..	..	..	66

Maternity Hospital.

Number of cases admitted during 1946	..	..	732
Number from outside City	..	..	56
Emergency Cases. (Twenty-four from Wakefield and six from outside the City.)	..	..	30
Cases delivered by Midwives	..	..	593
Cases delivered by Doctor	..	..	124
Average duration of stay of antenatal patients	..	9.3 days	
Average duration of stay of lying-in patients	..	13 days	

Medical treatment was required for an abnormality in the following number of patients :—

Antenatal	..	..	..	..	..	91
During Labour	..	..	..	..	..	119
After delivery	..	..	..	..	..	103
For Baby	..	..	..	..	..	59

In addition Ruptured Perineum or Episiotomy required to be sutured in 319 cases.

Forceps delivery was necessary in 41 cases (5.8 per cent.)

Caesarean section was performed 6 times—all for disproportion.

Three of these patients were also sterilised.

Other forms of operative treatment were as follows :—

Surgical induction of labour	..	..	..	26
Breech extraction	..	..	..	2
Perforation of hydrocephalic head		..	..	3
Internal version of anencephalic infant for Lateral				
placenta praevia	..	..	..	2
Internal version of transverse	..	..	..	1
Manual removal of adherent placenta		..	..	12
Replacement of inverting uterus	..	..	..	1
Craniotomy	..	..	..	1
Number of breech deliveries	..	..	..	21

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred and were notified.

Three cases of Pemphigus or Pemphigoid lesions occurred.

No cases of Ophthalmia were notified from the Maternity Hospital during 1946.

There was one Maternal death in the Hospital in 1946—an emergency case. The patient died of Cerebral Thrombosis.

There were 9 infant deaths in 1946—three of these were premature infants admitted *after* delivery, and 2 were due to congenital abnormalities.

There were 24 still-births in the year.

Fifty-six infants were born weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under. Fifty-three of these survived and went home thriving.

Six premature infants were admitted after birth and three of these survived and went home thriving. The tendency is still to send into hospital only the almost hopeless cases of prematurity.

Training of Pupil Midwives.

During 1946, 14 new Pupil Midwives commenced Part II Training at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital. Ten Pupils sat for the final examination, and, of these, 8 obtained the Final Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Post Natal Clinic.

Four-hundred-and-nineteen patients attended during 1946. The total number of attendances was 493.

Contraception.

Contraception advice is given by appointment. No regular Clinic is held.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1946, six cases were notified, four from the Maternity Hospital, and two from patients' homes. Five cases recovered and one patient died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1946—one occurred in the County General Hospital and four in patients' homes. All recovered.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1946, eight cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified. Three cases occurred in the Maternity Hospital and were transferred to the Municipal Hospital for treatment. Five cases occurred in the patients' homes and one of these was treated in the Municipal Hospital. All recovered.

Private Maternity Homes.

The two private maternity homes on the register were visited during 1946 and found to be satisfactory.

CHILD WELFARE

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The district Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

Infant visiting :—

Primary Visits	1133
Revisits under 1 year	6269
Revisits 1-5 years	9150
Total	16552

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

Primary Visits	170
Revisits	53
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths and infant deaths	41
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	289
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	134
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits	33
Re-visits	689
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits	8
Re-visits	451
Visits to Schools	354
Examinations at schools <i>re</i> cleanliness	21120
Home Visits <i>re</i> treatment	510
Home Visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases	421
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children	44
Home visits <i>re</i> school children	1423
Home visits for other purposes	448
Total number of home visits for all purposes	20843

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors act as visitors under the Children Acts.

Cases on the register at beginning of 1946	9
Cases added during 1946	3

Three children returned to the care of their own parents during the year, two were legally adopted, one attained the age of nine years and one left the city, leaving five children on the register at the end of 1946.

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1946 the total numbers on the registers at the six Child Welfare Centres were as follows:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
1414	1023	493

The total attendances made during the year were:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
12537	8598	4476

Total number of Medical examinations:—

<i>Mothers</i>			<i>Infants and Children</i>		
<i>First con- sultation</i>	<i>Re- exams</i>	<i>Total exams</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- examined</i>	<i>Total exams</i>
98	174	272	1311	4029	5340

Issue of National Dried Milk.

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	9,623 tins
				(20 ozs.)
Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	— tins
Sold at Quarter Price	..	..	..	— tins
Issued Free	..	..	..	128 tins
Total				9,751 tins

Latagol Supplied.

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	..	425 packets
Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	..	567 packets
Sold at Quarter Price	..	..	..	..	13 packets
Issued Free	..	..	..	..	256 packets
Total					1,261 packets

The care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the Illegitimate children residing in the area, and the Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children registered in the year 1946 :—

During the year 62 illegitimate births were registered in the City, 30 to married women and 32 to single women.

The total number is 2 less than in 1945. By comparison with 1945, there were 5 fewer births to married women, and 3 more to single women.

By the same comparison, there was a decline in the number of deaths, 3 as against 7 for 1945.

There were also fewer adoptions, 3 as against 8 for 1945.

Of the children born to married women, 17 were registered in the father's name.

Seventeen were in the care of both parents who continued to live together.

Three were resident in the home of the legal marriage, and accepted by the husband as a member of the family.

Five were resident with the mothers in the homes of the maternal grandparents.

One was in the care of the mother only.

One was in the care of the maternal grandmother (mother deceased).

One left the city and was lost sight of.

One was adopted.

One was admitted to the "Church of England Waifs and Strays Home."

No deaths occurred within this group, and with the exception of the one adoption, one admission to the "Church of England Waifs and Strays Home," and the one child, who, through the mother's death, was left with the maternal grandmother, all these children were in their own mother's care.

Of the children born to single women, 11 were registered in the father's name.

Seven were in the care of both parents, who continued to live together—in one case marriage took place at a later date.

Fifteen were resident with their mothers in the home of the maternal grandparents.

Two were in the care of the mother only—1 living in rooms, and 1 in domestic service, the latter child attending at the Day Nursery.

Two were adopted.

Three died.

Two were resident with the mother in the home of the paternal grandparents.

One left the city.

With the exception of the 3 adoptions, all these children were in the mother's care, and, mostly due to the sympathy and help of the maternal grandparents, are living a normal home life.

It is difficult to discern any difference in the attitude and treatment of these children to that given to the children of legal marriage.

Burneytops Nursery.

The above Nursery, which is situated in West Parade and which had functioned as a war-time Nursery since 1942, was taken over entirely by the Corporation on the 1st April, 1946. Up to that time the Nursery had been open day and night, but since April it has functioned as a Day Nursery only.

Accommodation is provided for 47 children (22 toddlers and 25 babies) and the average daily attendance during 1946 was 30 (21 toddlers and 9 babies).

Distribution of Vitamin Preparations.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under two years of age continued throughout the year. The distributive work was carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, at St. Catherine's School, Agbrigg Road, at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road, and at the Women's Voluntary Service Headquarters, in the Bull Ring.

Our thanks are again due to the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service, and others who have given their time to this work.

The issues during 1947 were as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules—15,998.

Orange Juice—54,274.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Ascertainment and Classification.

At the end of 1946, there were 170 mental defectives (90 males and 80 females) on the Register, as compared with 162 in the previous year. They were classified as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Institutions	29	24	53
On Licence from Institutions	1	—	1
In Places of Safety	—	1	1
Under Statutory Supervision	24	17	41
Under Voluntary Supervision	36	38	74
	—	—	—
	90	80	170
	—	—	—

In addition to the above, 26 children (15 boys and 11 girls) were on the Register of the Education Authority as Handicapped (Educationally Sub-normal) Pupils.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During 1946, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 77 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and in addition one examination was carried out by a General Practitioner.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Birth rate	Deaths	Death rate	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases.			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1937	59,250	819	14.7	688	13.3	45	55	—	1	154	104
1938	59,000	902	16.3	685	13.4	54	60	—	—	301	75
1939	59,040	781	13.2	748	13.8	45	58	—	4	244	113
1940	56,050	812	14.5	759	14.4	49	60	—	2	91	73
	(Civilian only).							—			
1941	56,190	772	13.7	671	11.9	44	56	—	1	61	116
1942	55,050	866	15.7	608	10.9	45	53	—	2	143	64
1943	54,120	906	16.7	723	13.1	49	56	—	1	412	93
1944	53,920	1030	19.1	685	12.7	43	42	—	1	144	69
1945	54,470	980	18.0	691	12.7	59	60	—	—	65	37
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22

The Registrar-General's "comparability factor" has been used in calculating the death-rate for 1936 to 1940 inclusive.

TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident popula- tions 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Wakefield
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	20.5
Still Births	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.53
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	11.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.12
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	1.23
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	3.91
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.38
Erysipelas	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.09
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	0.37
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.72
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	43	46	37	41	38
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	3.4
Rates per 1,000 Total Births. (Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Infection	0.31	Not available			0.83
Others	1.12				2.50
Totals	1.43				3.33
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Pyrexia	8.50	10.35	7.63	9.68	5.00

TABLE 111.
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1946.

Causes of Death.	Totals	Coroner's Enquiries.	Public Institutions.	Age Distribution																				Alverthorpe North Westgate	South Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal				
				Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75											75—up			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3. Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4. Whooping Cough.....	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	21	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	1	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	2	4	1	-	3	2	1		
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1		
8. Syphilitic Disease.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
9. Influenza.....	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-		
10. Measles.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12. Acute infectious encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13F. Cancer of Uterus.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	2		
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-		
15. Cancer of Breast.....	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2		
16. Cancer of all other sites.....	62	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3	11	4	15	5	8	7	7	7	4	8	5	1	2	8	9	9	9		
17. Diabetes.....	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.....	78	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	6	15	15	9	18	7	17	8	5	7	5	4	6	5	5	9		
19. Heart Disease.....	168	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	11	5	13	10	35	25	29	33	23	33	16	15	9	11	7	12	20	12	10		
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system..	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5	4	3	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	2		
21. Bronchitis.....	66	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	11	6	10	10	6	12	6	10	3	5	11	2	5	4	9		
22. Pneumonia.....	27	5	13	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	1	5	1	-	-	6	5	2	1	4	1	3	-	1	1	3		
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	7	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
24. Ulceration of the stomach and duodenum..	9	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2		
25. Diarrhoea.....	6	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
26. Appendicitis.....	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
27. Other digestive diseases.....	43	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	5	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	2	2		
28. Nephritis.....	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1		
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30. Other maternal causes.....	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
31. Premature Birth.....	6	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
32. Congenital Malformations, birth injury, Infantile Disease.....	23	2	11	12	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	1		
33. Suicide.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
34. Road traffic accidents.....	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
35. Other violent causes.....	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
36. All other causes.....	47	-	26	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	1	6	11	15	5	11	1	4	4	4	2	8	4	2	2		
Totals.....	658	53	195	23	22	1	5	3	1	3	3	3	9	7	8	12	15	41	27	65	44	100	85	79	102	83	136	43	56	57	32	32	42	53	57	67

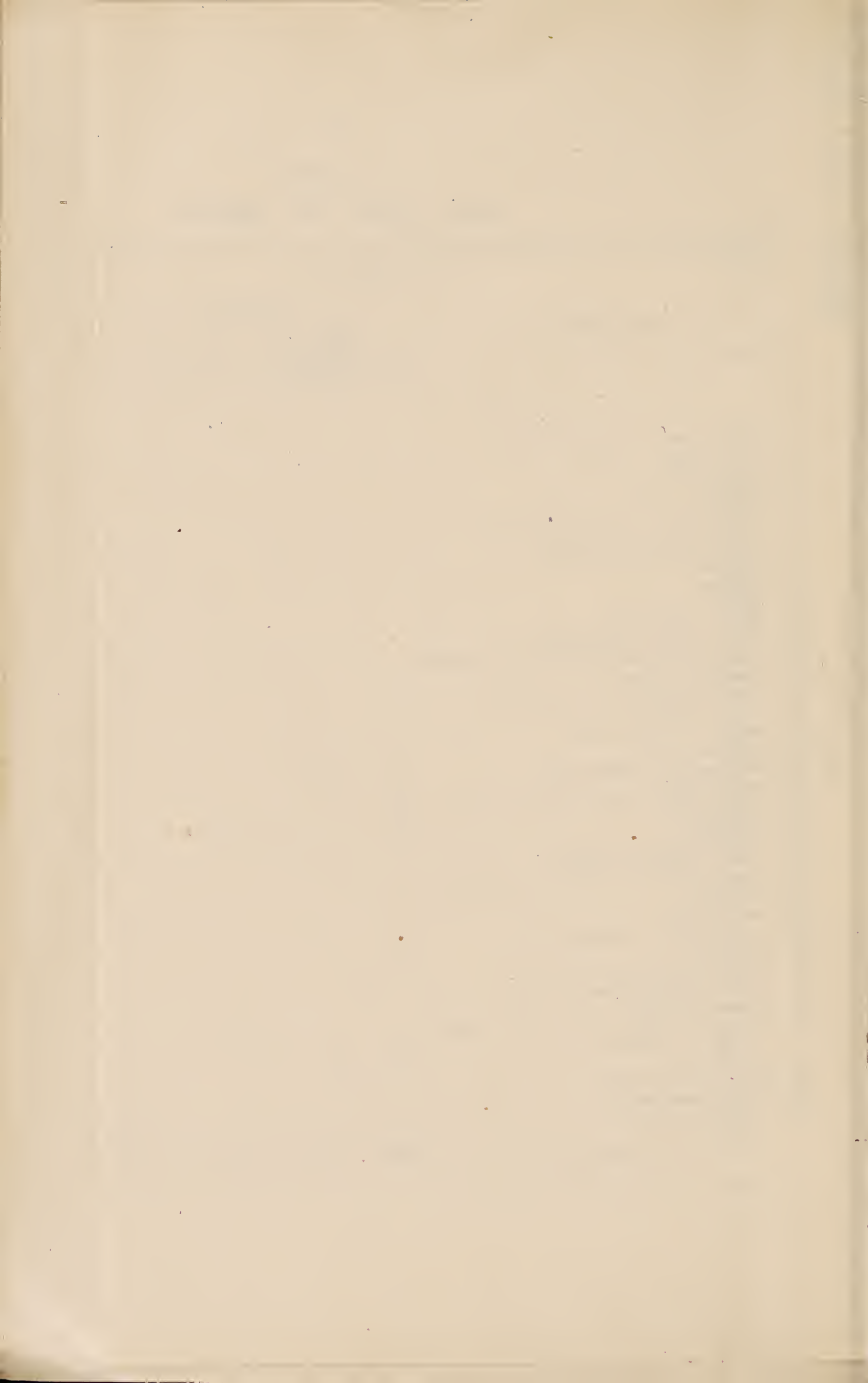


TABLE IV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1946.

Disease	Total all ages	AGE DISTRIBUTION										Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	WARDS										Non-Resident and/or Non-Civilian		
		0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years			45—65 years	65 years and up	Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder		Belle Vue	Sandal
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Diphtheria ..	22	—	—	2	2	1	6	7	1	2	—	1	22	4	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dysentery ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Erysipelas ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ..	21	6	1	3	2	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—		
Pneumonia ..	43	3	1	5	2	2	—	—	—	3	5	15	7	22	5	8	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	5	1	
Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever ..	70	—	—	1	1	4	21	20	8	9	5	—	1	64	7	19	2	3	5	2	1	7	4	6	3	
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ..	223	32	31	26	27	35	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	106	14	25	10	8	2	5	5	8	1	
Totals ..	415	57	33	38	35	46	102	31	10	23	13	19	8	133	63	153	24	40	22	14	5	20	16	25	11	

TABLE V.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Hospital Statistics for Year ending December 31st, 1946.

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.45.	No. of cases admitted 1946	No. of cases under treatment, 1946.	No. of cases discharged 1946	No. of deaths 1946	No. of Diagnoses revised	Case mortality per cent (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised.)	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.46.
Scarlet Fever	7	68	75	67	—	2	—	8
Diphtheria ..	4	38	42	38	—	15	—	4
Tuberculosis ..	13	11	24	12	7	—	36.8%	5
Pneumonia ..	7	34	41	31	6	14	26.5%	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	5	7	6	1	—	14.28%	—
Pemphigus ..	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Puerperium ..	3	15	18	17	—	—	—	1
Abnormal Puerperium	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Babies with Mothers ..	—	24	24	24	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	4	16	20	18	2	—	10%	—
Tonsillitis ..	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Parotitis ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Morbili ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	—	9	9	6	2	3	40%	1
Acute Acidosis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	1	—	100	—
Varicella ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	14	14	14	—	5	—	—
Scabies ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Observation ..	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Septic Face ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Spots ..	—	5	5	4	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	41	274	315	272	19	39	—	24

The mortality rate and all percentages are based on completed cases and exclude revised diagnoses.

